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Franklin Legislature.

TURNER, Dec. 7th, 1838.

In Convention of the members elect of the House of Representatives.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Andrews of Augusta, and Mr. Gross, of Portland was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Rice, of Bangor, a Committee was appointed to receive the credentials of members and ascertain if a Quorum be present.

Messrs. Rice of Bangor, Clark of Brunswick, and Prentiss of Belfast, were appointed, and having attended to the duty assigned them, reported.

That 15 members were necessary to form a Quorum, and that there were 18 members present entitled to seats.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Saco, Mr. Mitchell of Farmington, who appeared without his credentials, having accidentally mislaid them, was allowed to participate in the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. Prince of Eastport, a message was sent to the Governor informing him that a Quorum of members elect of the House of Representatives were present, and ready to take and subscribe the oath required by the Constitution.

Mr. Prince, was charged with the delivery of the message, and having attended to the duty assigned him, reported—that the Governor would attend forthwith to qualify the members elect.

The Governor accordingly came in attended by the Council and preceded by the Sheriff of Oxford, and administered to the members elect the oath, and they subscribed the same.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Andrews of Augusta, and Clark of Saco, were appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for a Clerk of the House.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes 18
Necessary to a choice 10
Sewall F. Parcher has 18

The report was accepted and Sewall F. Parcher of Winthrop, declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

He immediately appeared, signed his acceptance of the trust, and subscribed the oath of office as administered by C. Andrews, Esq.

The organization of the House having been thus partially performed, Mr. Gross of Portland vacated the chair and the Clerk presided until the organization was complete.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Clark of Brunswick, and Prince of Eastport, was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Speaker.

Having attended to the duty assigned them the Committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes 18
Necessary to a choice 10
Isaac Gross has 12
Philo Clark has 6

The report was accepted, and Isaac Gross, Esq. declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker elect on taking the Chair addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
For this expression of confidence, you will please accept my warmest thanks. I am well aware that the duties of presiding over your important deliberations are highly responsible, and should seriously hesitate entering on them did I not rely implicitly on the good will and hearty cooperation of those who have been pleased to assign to me the task.

Be assured that my services are at your command, and allow me to express the hope that the session on which we have now entered, may be distinguished for that energetic action which the interest of the times demand.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, Messrs. Andrews of Augusta, and Clark of Saco, were appointed a Committee to name suitable persons to act as Messenger and Page of the House.

The Committee report Cushing Phillips Jr. Messenger, and John Morrill Cole, Page, of the House, which report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. French of Waterville, Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor informing him that the House has been organized by the choice of Isaac Gross, Esq., Speaker, and Sewall F. Parcher, Clerk.

Mr. Prince of Eastport was charged with the delivery of the message.

On motion of Mr. Andrews of Augusta, Ordered, That the Rules and regulations of the last House of Representatives be the Rules and Orders of this, until otherwise ordered.

An order came from the Senate appointing a Committee, with such as the House may join,

to examine the returns of votes for Governor at the late Election. It was passed, and Messrs. Andrews of Augusta, Rice of Bangor, and Hale of Hallowell were joined to the Committee.

The Committee reported as follows:
The Committee to whom was referred the votes of the several Cities, Towns, and Plantations for Governor for the ensuing political year, having attended to that duty, beg leave to report, that the whole number of votes thrown was

Necessary to a choice 44,001
John Fairfield has 46,000
Edward Kent has 41,000
F. O. J. Smith has 315
Rufus McIntire has 30
All others 700

Which Report was accepted, and John Fairfield declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Prince of Eastport, A Committee was raised consisting of Messrs. Prince, Rice of Bangor, and Cole of Gorham, to wait on the Governor and notify him of his election.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, Voted, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet again on Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Governor report, that having attended to the duty assigned them, the Governor is pleased to say that he will communicate with the House by message on Monday evening next.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY EVE. DEC. 10th, 1838.
Mr. Clark of Saco, presented to the House the resignation of Mr. Bray of Readfield.

A message was received from the Governor through the Secretary of State, informing the House that on account of indisposition he would defer communicating his annual message until Thursday evening next.

An order was passed, on motion of Mr. Andrews, instructing the Clerk to notify the inhabitants of Readfield of the resignation of Mr. Bray.

Mr. Andrews of Augusta, presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of Snow, praying for the enactment of such laws as will prevent the sale of ardent spirit in toto,—which was laid on the table.

Mr. Rice of Bangor, presented a Petition praying for the incorporation of the Bangor and Belfast Rail Road Company, which was also laid on the table.

An order was presented by Mr. Prentiss, as follows:—Ordered, That the Clerk cause 69 copies of the Rules and Orders to be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Prince, the order was amended by prefixing House of Representatives, Dec. 10, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, the order was further amended by striking out 69 and inserting 30, when the order was passed.

Mr. Prince presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of New Meadow praying for a law to prevent the destruction of trout in Meadow Brook, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Prentiss presented a Petition from Francis Fuzee praying for remuneration for injury received by him at a military review, which being read was laid on the table.

Mr. Clark of Saco, presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of Saco, praying for a law securing to Mill owners the right of flowage, which being read, on motion of Mr. Clark was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Clark of Saco, Marble of Lewiston, and Higgins of Bath.

Mr. Andrews of Augusta, presented the petition of Wm. Vance of Bon-Eagle, praying for a Bill of Divorce *A Vinculo Matrimonii*, which after a warm debate was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Andrews, Fuller of Foxcroft, and Mitchell of Farmington.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing a Convention of both Houses tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Prentiss presented a remonstrance from David Doubt and others, inhabitants of Saco, against the right of Hiram Clark to a seat in the House, which was referred to the Committee on contested Elections.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported a statement of facts as gathered from testimony received, but declined passing judgment, and submitted the matter to the House.

On motion of Mr. Prince, Voted, That Hiram Clark be entitled to a seat in this House.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, Ordered, That the Messenger be instructed to use his utmost endeavors to prevent the smoking of pipes and cigars in the Representatives Hall during the sitting of the Legislature.

Voted, That when we adjourn we adjourn to Thursday Eve. next at 6 o'clock.

Adjourned.

BOHAN UPAS OF THE WEST. The "Milk Sickness."—The mysterious disease which bears this name, is peculiar to the region west of the Mountains, and prevails only in certain districts of that region. Many parts of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, have been greatly afflicted by it, hundreds have died its victims

and some districts of country are almost uninhabited on its account. The Kentucky Legislature has long since offered a reward to any one who could ascertain the cause of this terrible disease, but all inquiries upon the subject have been hitherto unsuccessful. The St. Louis Bulletin, however, contains a letter on the subject, said to be from the pen of an intelligent gentleman, in which the cause of the disease is referred to a tree, the properties of which are described to be very similar to those attributed to the Bohn Upas of the East Indies.

The letter, which will be found interesting, is subjoined.

Femme Osage Township,
St Charles Co, Mo, Nov 9. }

Mr. Koch: Dear Sir: I herewith transmit to you one of the genuine apples of Sodom. It grew on a large Sodomite tree in Femme Osage bottom, in St. Charles county. The tree is nine feet thick, one hundred and forty feet high, and straight in the body, there being no limbs for fifty six feet above the ground. In a fruitful year it is estimated that it bears one thousand bushels of fruit. The leaves resemble those of a pear tree, but are much larger, and are evergreen; the blossoms are similar to the tulip, and when in full bloom, it is considered the most grand beautiful, and imposing object in the vegetable kingdom. But it is of a most poisonous nature; its roots, bark, sap, leaves and fruit, are all destructive poisons. Its twigs and branches operate as a slow, malignant, and incurable poison, of a peculiar quality, destructive of animals and men. It has recently been discovered, and satisfactorily tested, that the browsing upon the sprouts about its root, is the cause of that mysterious disease, called the Milk Sickness. The fruit, when fully ripe, has an inviting appearance, but it soon takes a dry rot, and the inside becomes a poisonous and disagreeable dust, in appearance resembling Scotch snuff. Notwithstanding its noxious qualities, cattle and various other animals are fond of frequenting it, and feeding on its leaves, and they frequently die in its vicinity. Numerous skeletons of animals may be found in the bottom, within a mile around; but when taken in small quantities, it terminates in lingering and uncontrollable Milk Sickness.

Since the tree has been felled, no Milk Sickness has existed. The wood of the tree is as solid and heavy as lignumvita, or ebony, and from its similarity, some intelligent persons have conjectured that it is the celebrated tree called the Bohn Upas in the East Indies.

When any part of the bark is lacerated, a peculiar gum exudes from the wound, like unto white native terpentine which is esteemed one of the strongest of poisons, and will blister, and seriously injure and ulcerate the human body, if applied to externally. It is thought by some persons, that this tree might be advantageously used in the practice of medicine, if its powerful medical qualities were properly understood, but its poison is so destructive, that every person here is afraid to make any experiments with it. If the citizens of those parts of Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, that are afflicted with the milk sickness, will make proper examinations, I have no doubt that they will find some where in the sick district, a solitary tree similar to the one I have described above, and if they will destroy or shelter the tree, they will effectually prevent the disease. Many marvellous stories are told in the neighborhood, but respecting many of them I am very incredulous, but the foregoing statement I have prepared from personal observation, and from information in which I could place implicit confidence. If you should desire further information respecting this tree, I will take pleasure in answering any inquiries directed to me by mail, to Missouri town, my nearest post office. With great esteem, your obedient servant.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

USURPATION.

We make no apology for once more alluding to this important matter. It should be iterated again and again in the popular ear, until the public are fully aware of all the startling facts which it involves. Never, we believe, was there a greater outrage committed against the rights of the people, than has been attempted by the federal leaders in Pennsylvania. Never has contempt which the opposition has always entertained for the sacred privilege of free suffrage, and the conclusive authority of the ballot box, been so conspicuously and dangerously avowed as in the recent proceedings by which a few shameless individuals have undertaken to trample under foot the supremacy of the Key Stone State. For the first time in the history of our country, the will of an unprincipled officer has been set up to control the majestic voice of a mighty people. The question, as we understand it, seems simply to be, whether Thomas H. Burrows, or the people of Pennsylvania shall have the government of the State; or, in other words, whether a State shall be disfranchised because its own Secretary refuses to do his duty. In view of all the facts of the case—considering that the average democratic majority in the disputed county was from five to six hundred votes, and that the return of these votes was regularly made by a majority of the return Judges to the proper officer, we

can hardly conceive of such daring wickedness as that by which it is attempted to throw the representation of Philadelphia County into the hands of federalism.

No wonder that the people protest indignantly against such high-handed usurpation. No wonder that they do not sit in calm and patient silence, to witness this bold attack upon the very sanctuary of their dearest rights. No wonder that, in astonishment and alarm, they rush to the Capitol for the protection of their threatened privileges, as the Romans would have mustered in defence of their sacred temples, or as the Israelites of old would have gathered around the ark of the covenant. If the price of liberty, as Burke has written, be eternal vigilance, the citizens of Pennsylvania would have deserved to forfeit their heritage of freedom, if they had not resisted; as they have, the encroachments of this alarming tyranny—if they had not pledged themselves, as in the resolutions of old Berks, to "support the purity of elections, and the rights of the people, *contra viam max.*"

We rejoice at the noble stand they have taken. We thank them for the evidence they have given that they understand the value of a free government, and that they will not permit it, through their faithlessness, to be overthrown.

Let them continue in firmness to occupy the position which they have taken. Every patriot in the nation will sustain them. Meanwhile, it is truly gratifying to see that some of the federal papers themselves, have the manliness, on this subject, to speak the truth. The Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"We cannot but regret that the whigs should have been induced to adopt such an expedient for obtaining a temporary ascendancy by means so irregular, and that the members returned should have seen fit to take their seats under such circumstances."

And the Journal of Commerce exhibits in the following paragraph, the same disposition to prefer justice to party:—

Equally a violation of the expressed will of the people was the attempt of the minority of the Return Judges, say six or seven out of seventeen, to deprive of their seat the Van Buren candidates for the Legislature, when they knew that a majority of the votes in the County had been given for those candidates. For Senators, the average Van Buren majority was 545; for Representatives 537. It has not been denied by the minority of the Return Judges, and will not be, that such were the facts. Yet they claim, after all, that the whig candidates are elected! And the ground on which they claim it, as we understand the matter, is, that after the meeting of the whole Board of Return Judges for the purpose of making out the returns, the minority Judges held a meeting by themselves and having made up returns from their own districts, (rejecting the votes of two Wards in the Northern Liberties,) forwarded them by Express to Harrisburg, by which means they reached the Secretary of the Commonwealth sooner than those of the whole Board, and were by him received as the legal returns of the County. This, we say, is the state of the case "as we understand it."

From the Eastern Argus.

THE NAVY REPORT.

Mr Paulding has given us a short, business-like document, occupying no more space than would seem to be absolutely necessary. We subjoin its most important facts for the coming year.

The Mediterranean squadron will consist of a ship of the line, a frigate of equal force, and a despatch brig or schooner, the whole under the command of Commodore Hull.

The squadron in the Pacific under Commodore Ballard, comprises one ship of the line, two sloops of war, and two schooners. These have been ordered home for repairs, but are to be replaced by a no less effectual force. The force on the Coast of Brazil consists of one raze, one sloop of war, and one brig, under Commodore Nicolson. No change is, at present, contemplated. On the West India Station, only five sloops of war and one small vessel.—It is proposed to send out a frigate, and to increase the number of sloops to seven.

A frigate and sloop of war, under Commodore Read, sailed from Norfolk on the 6th of May last, for a cruise on the Indian Seas.—They have been directed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands on their way home. It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the agitations of a part of the South American States bordering on the Pacific, and the long protracted blockade of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, the persons and property of citizens of the U. S. have, in no case which has come to the knowledge of the Department, sustained outrage or wrong.

The vessels comprising the Exploring Expedition, under command of Lieut. Wilkes, have all arrived at Madeira except the Relief, which was ordered to proceed direct to Rio de Janeiro. The expense of the Expedition promises to be less than was originally contemplated. There would seem to be some justice in the claim referred to in the subjoined paragraph:—

"A number of scientific gentlemen who had accepted appointments in the expedition under

an impression that their services would be required, and their emoluments continued during the period anticipated for the completion of its objects, were not included in this new arrangement. They have asked to be remunerated for their sacrifices and disappointments, and I now submit the propriety as well as justice of their claims."

Under the provisions of the act of Congress of 28th June last, and the supplementary act of the 9th July following, a board has been designated by the President to examine the different inventions for the improvement and safety of steam boilers.

The only vessel available for cruising for the relief of merchant ships in the winter season, as contemplated by the law of 1837, we are sorry to see, is the steam frigate Fulton. Surely, something more should be done in relation to this important part of naval duty.

As a means of benefiting the commercial community lines of despatch vessels have been established by government, to run between New York and Vera Cruz, and New Orleans, and Tampico, during the blockade of Mexico by the French.

Navy Pension Fund.

The state of this fund is as follows:—
The number of invalid pensioners is 440.
The annual sum required to pay them is \$33,496 23
The number of widow pensioners is 302.
The annual sum required to pay them is 55,716 00
The number of minor children pensioners is 105.
The annual sum required to pay them is 13,902 00
Whole number of pensioners is 847, and the whole annual amount required to pay them is 103,114 23

The amount of stocks owned by the Navy Pension fund on the 3d of March, 1837, was \$1,115,329 53
Do do on the 1st of Oct. 1838 300,832 25
Difference \$724,497 28

which was sold, and the proceeds of the sale, with the interest and dividend of the capital; were applied to the payment of pensions and arrears of pensions. Of the balance of stock, \$390,832 25, owned by the fund 1st of October, 1838, the nominal amount of \$97,469 16 has been directed to be sold to meet payments on the 1st of January 1839, so that the actual capital on the 1st of Jan. 1839, will be only \$293,363 09.

Privateer Pension Fund.

The number of privateer pensioners is 36.—
The annual amount required to pay them is \$2,862. No payments have been made during the past year, as the fund is exhausted. It is thought that the faith of the country requires that new means should be furnished to redeem the outstanding certificates of pensions.

Navy Hospital Fund.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of this fund on the 1st of Oct. 1837, was \$94,202 35
Receipt to the 1st Oct. 1838 31,242 92
\$125,445 28

Expenditures of 1st Oct. 1838 1,975 00
Balance \$123,470 28

Recommendations.

The Secretary recommends the construction of a Dry Dock in the harbor of New York, as every year becoming more and more necessary to the Navy. "Two line of battle ships," are at this moment lying at N. York in a decayed, and rapidly decaying state, which can neither be repaired where they are, nor removed elsewhere for that purpose without great risk and expense. A Naval Academy is stated to be greatly desired by the officers of the Navy, and Mr Paulding thinks that such an institution would be much more useful in the education of Midshipmen, than the present system of teaching on board ships of war, and at the Navy Yards. The report concludes with the following reasons for keeping up the present naval establishment of the United States in full vigor and activity:—

"The unremitting attention which, since the late war with England, and the secrets it disclosed, has been paid, by the maritime powers of Europe, to the improvement and perfection of their ships of war and of naval discipline, calls for awakened vigilance on our part. The position of the United States, remote as it is from the scene of European rivalry, affords no immunity from its consequences. Commerce makes neighbors of all nations, and the conflicts of interest or ambition between any two, can scarcely fail of involving many others.

Against such imminent contingencies, an adequate naval force, keeping pace with the commerce and resources of the country, well maintained, and above all, well disciplined, is our most effectual security. It is equally recommended by its comprehensive sphere of action; the facility with which it can be directed to distant and various points, and by its freedom from almost all those objections which a wise people so justly cherishes towards great military establishments. In addition to these considerations, it comes recommended to the people of the United States as the best guardian of their flag, wherever it is carried by their enterprise, as well as by having so largely contributed to that fond of national reputation, which being a common possession, constitutes one of the strongest bonds of our Union."

POST OFFICE REPORT.

This is the shortest of the annual reports. Like the other official documents which we have published, we find nothing in it to condemn. They are all, it seems to us, of a more business like character than usual. The following paragraphs show the situation of the P. O. Department.

"The post routes of the United States in operation on the 1st day of July last were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 134,818 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about \$4,580,202 miles, and its cost \$3,131,308, viz:—

	Miles.	Cost.
By horse and sulky,	11,573,918	\$831,028
By stage and coach,	20,593,192	1,889,792
By steamboat and railroad,	2,413,092	410,488

\$4,580,202 \$3,131,308
This is exclusive of transportation by steamboats the act of 1825, which costs about \$16,000 more.

The lettings of the present year have been at a considerable advance on former prices, except those of the express mails, which have been at a saving of about 29 per cent.

To avoid danger of embarrassment from the recent check on the revenue of the department, retrenchments and suspensions of service have been made to the amount of \$359,641 per annum. Great care has been taken to make them in service which was of the least value to the community.

The report of the First Assistant Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, furnishes interesting details as to the mail service.

On the 1st July last the number of post offices was 12,519, being an increase of 752 during the preceding year. The number established was 1,104, and the number discontinued 325. During the same year the appointments of postmasters were 2,068.

The number of post offices on this day is 12,552.

The number of contractors in service during the last year was about 1,947. Of this number, 592 have been fined or had deductions made from their pay, on account of delinquencies and omissions. The aggregate amount of fines and deductions, excluding remissions was \$67,128. The revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1837, was

\$4,100,005 43
The accruing expenditures were about 3,303,428 03

Excess of revenue, \$797,177 40
The revenue of the department for the year ending 30th June last is estimated to have been \$4,262,146

The engagements and liabilities of the department for the same year were 4,659,068

Excess of engagements and liabilities \$417,923
The surplus on hand has prevented embarrassment from this excess of liabilities.

Compared with the preceding year, the revenue has increased about four per cent. This is an unexpected and most gratifying result.

The cash on hand on the 1st inst. was as follows, viz:—In banks, available, or expected to be so after the 1st January

\$54,220 01
In draft offices and due from the Canada Post Office, 229,548 74

Total, \$314,068 75

It will be seen that the surplus funds of the department, which at one time exceeded \$300,000, have been greatly diminished.

The financial disasters of last year having prevented the increase which was anticipated in the revenue of the department, it is thought a curtailment of service, on routes now in operation, may be expected for the coming year.

Mr Kendall speaks highly of the fidelity, and precision, with which the accounts of Post Masters and contractors are rendered, but complains of the unreasonable demands of those corporate bodies which it has been thought useful to employ. Some of the railroad companies have refused to contract for the transportation of the mail, at the rate of compensation allowed by law, and, with the characteristic avarice of monopolies, demand a greater remuneration. Provisions are, therefore making for transporting the great Southern mail by other means than railroads. It is matter of deep regret that the public convenience must be sacrificed to the grasping spirit of these chartered companies. Mr Kendall justly says:—

"The charters of railroads are granted for the public convenience, and in their construction they are considered so far public that private property is taken at a valuation for their use without the consent of the owner. Whether these roads are to form an exception as to the right of use vested in the United States by the Constitution is a question which it may soon become necessary to consider."

The following recommendation concludes the report:—

"The valuable books and papers of this Department are in constant peril from the combustible nature of the building now occupied. It has a shingle roof and much wood work within, and in the Department and the Auditor's office there are daily about seventy fires. It is perhaps in greater danger from the proximity of stables and other wooden buildings which could hardly burn, in some directions of the wind, without involving the whole structure occupied by the department in their destruction. The consciousness of this constant peril, is one of the most painful incidents to the administration of the department, and I can only relieve myself from a weight of responsibility by requesting you to bring this subject to the serious attention of Congress."

SOUND DOCTRINE.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following letter to the editor of the Boston Statesman, from the Rev. John Leland of Cheshire, Mass. Says that paper:—In the contest between Adams and Jefferson, he was one of Mr. Jefferson's most influential supporters and after the election of the Sage of Monticello to the Presidential Chair, he was made the organ of the farmers in Western Massachusetts, so presenting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the famous "Cheshire Cheese." The evidence of the agricultural skill and wealth of the democratic yeomanry of New England, was received by the President with peculiar pleasure, and was considered by him the highest compliment he could enjoy. It is the yeomanry of the country who now sustain the present democratic administration—with them resides the pure spirit of democracy—they are the watchers of sacred flame, and their vigilance will never allow it to be extinguished. But we are detaining our readers too long from the wisdom of experience which flows below:

"BANK AND PEOPLE."

Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions stock, with nine hundred Presidents, nine hundred Cashiers and nine hundred bank Lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all influential characters,) fifty thousand dealers no bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the State Legislature, who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvent (who want government to pay their debts,) one hundred thousand office seekers, from the presidential chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for new things. All these from a mighty host; flanking on one wing with animosities, and on the other with abolitionists; with a rear-guard of conservatives, and many scouring parties besides.

Is it possible for the Democracy of the United States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and set the battle in array.

Democracy is principally composed of the tillers of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by government in the enjoyment of their honest earnings, deducting therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Conventions, conventions, and even the necessary calls of business, call them from their accustomed and chosen pursuits; if there is no imperative call, they choose to be in their occupations. A description of this class forms no great splendor on paper—nothing for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labor,) to admire! Their motto is "Equal Rights and no exclusive privileges." And their boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and Jackson) which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents. The first of these favorites drew the Declaration of Independence, and the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "Battle of New Orleans." These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the Banks triumph over the People, in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain pre-eminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantage achieved by the two democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many may vilify the men by whom the rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong propensities in human nature; and as money is the means to obtain them, the love of it breaks all bounds of restraint and becomes the root of all evil. For the last thirty years the pulpit have been ringing, and the presses trumpeting with more than usual sound, "Money, more money!" and no prospect appears for the present question to be taken. "Christian colleges must be erected and endowed—youth must acquire school divinity—the gospel must be sent to the heathen who are perishing for lack of knowledge—the reformation will be commensurate to the money—every cent may save a soul. Money! more Money! much more money must be collected by all desirable means of flattery and holy threatening, or the blood of heathen souls will fall on careless Christians." Here two questions arise. First—Has the Almighty appointed money to supply the lack of miracle? Second—If money was all to be sunk or lost, all its value, would not a great part of what is called religion die of the quick consumption?

The old aphorism, "like people, like priests," is appropriate in the case now in view. If the priests are all alive to get money to build their temples of religious fame, the people will catch the disease and cry banks, more banks,—great banks, durable banks that we may get more money to speculate with; & gain profits without trouble.

The outcry, "hard times and little money," has been constantly sounding for eighty years in my hearing, with but small variation, and (excepting those who have been trading presumptuously on bank loans, in speculations that have been rather injurious to the nation,) it is hard to conceive any just grounds of complaint any have at this time. Hand labor and all productions of the earth; flocks and herds taken in the aggregate, demand current and handsome prices. If the prices were higher the money would be proportionably of less value.

The banks have proved their power over the government, by suspending specie payments—they stopped the wheels of government, which cost a special session of Congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please, so long as the banks and government are united in marriage. Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retain their rights, while others are shouting "O Bank forever! who is like unto it's heart! who is able to make war with him!"

To have money sufficient for a medium of trade to facilitate all useful commerce, in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantage, is desirable; but to have a circulation currency so abundant as to check useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation, (in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor,) is rather injurious to society at large, but moral reasoning, though ever so sound, is but feeble defence against a heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen (from the administration of Lord North, down to the present time) a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the rights of men.

In the year 1774 the aristocrats contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The democrats sought for a government that recognised the sovereignty of the people—the rights of men, under equitable laws—a government of expressed and defined powers. After the constitution was put in operation, the aristocrats exerted all their power to blind the administration into a non-rebelling channel; and by construction made considerable progress; but the beginning of the present century brought the Apostle of Liberty into the chair, whose elevation checked their designs, but did not change their wishes; for in 1815 they changed their ground of opposition, and exclaimed, "we are all one—now is the era of good feeling—drop all contention and let us build together!" These good words and fair speeches deceived the hearts of many who were simply honest, broke down the line of demarcation, and amalgamated the nation into a hotchpotch. During this apathy of 12 years the aristocrats gained great strength, until the hero of New Orleans was called from the Hermitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withstood them eight years. As the deposits were removed from the bank of the U. S. and that bank could not obtain a renewal of charter, it has shown such laughableness to the government and towards other banks, that the power of such an institution ought to be shunned; and yet the banknotes of all, and the suspensions of payments in all banks, is laid to the charge of Jackson!

During the revolutionary war, the declaration of the whigs was "If we can save half our interests and gain our independence we shall be satisfied." But now the federalists of the new school say, give us the money—give us the offices—give us the country, and we shall be satisfied; otherwise we shall cast all the blocks in the way in our power, to stop the wheels of government.

The love of money is common with all political parties and if a majority of the people of the United States believe (although the Constitution gives no power) that a bank, incorporated by the general government, will pay the debts of insolvents—and speculative enterprise—foster manufacture and raise the prices of hand labor and the productions of the earth, the administration of the government will fall into other hands. It is possible, however, that people will realize that it is not the abundance, but the intrinsic value of money that makes it profitable. The rage of useless speculation may die away, and the people may yet triumph over the bank; notwithstanding the present excitement. The nine hundred train chariots of Sixteen were discomfited before the patriotism of Barak.

From the declaration of Independence unto the present time; my unmitigated desire has been that the U. S. might enjoy freedom without licentiousness—good government without tyranny—pure religion without hypocrisy—and wealth without laughableness. And now, at the close of a very unprofitable life, my wish is, that the States in union, and severally in their sovereignty, may, by good customs, virtuous habits and wise conduct, shun the fatal gulph of legislative usurpation over the Rights of Individuals.

JOHN LELAND.

POOR DEBTOR LAW.

We publish the following decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, delivered by Judge Shepley at the November Term in Cumberland, the publication of which has created the deepest excitement in all parts of the State:—

BENJAMIN KNIGHT, vs. MOSES NORTON & AL. This case was argued at the April Term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Cumberland, 1838, and the opinion of the Court was drawn up and delivered at the November Term of the Court in that County, 1838, by SHEPLEY, J. "The Acts for the relief of poor debtors have been so numerous, and so defective in their provisions, that it is no matter of surprise, that they have been the occasion of many suits. The Act of 1845, c. 195, (in the edition of Glazier, & Co. chap. 717. Reporter,) provided that a debtor arrested or imprisoned on execution upon giving bond conditioned, that within six months he would cite the creditor, or submit himself to examination and take the oath prescribed by the tenth section, or pay the debt, interest, costs and fees, should be discharged; but no express provision was made to whom the bond should be taken, nor

was any mode pointed out for citing the creditor, nor any authority given to notify his agent or attorney, his case of not being a resident within the State. The design of the Act of 1835, c. 245, (Glazier's Ed. c. 767—Reporter,) seems to have been, among other things, to provide a remedy for these defects. And the fourth section provides, that the bond required by the eighth section of the Act of 1835, shall run to the creditor; and the fifth section provides, that any person arrested or imprisoned on any execution, or warrant to taxes, by the giving the bond referred to in the fourth section, which is the same required to in the eighth section of the Act of 1835, shall be discharged; and that the debtor giving bond, as aforesaid, may cite the creditor and take the oath provided for that contained in the tenth section of the Act of 1835. How is the debtor to cite the creditor? The only provision in reference to it is in same fifth section in these words: "and in other respects complying with the provisions of the ninth and tenth sections of the Act to which this is supplementary."

The ninth section referred to provides, that a person committed and in prison shall make a written complaint to the keeper, who shall apply to a Justice of the Peace of the County, by whom the notification is to be made out, which is to be served upon the creditor, or his attorney, in the manner there provided. The design seems to have been to adopt in all respects the same mode for the application, notice, service, and subsequent proceedings, as is provided in cases when the debtor is in prison. And it is practicable to do this, for the debtor will not be obliged to be committed to exable him to make such application to the keeper to whose custody he should have been committed, if he had not given the bond. He has but to present himself, being at large, to the keeper to make the request or complaint; and the statute implicitly at least authorizes the keeper thereupon to proceed, as he would, if in his custody. In conformity to the provisions of the tenth section referred to, the certificate that the debtor has taken the oath should be lodged with such prison keeper, instead of with the Clerk or Magistrate, issuing the execution.

In this case the debtor himself applied to the magistrate instead of to the keeper of the goal, and the certificate was lodged with the Clerk instead of the prison keeper.

It may be said, that the notice would be equally effectual, whether made out upon the application of the debtor, or the prison keeper; and it undoubtedly would be so, and other modes of giving notice, equally effectual, might be named; but the answer is, these are not the modes provided by the legislature, and the Courts cannot determine, that other modes, apparently equally satisfactory, shall be substituted for those, which the law has prescribed.

The preliminary proceedings must be in conformity to the provisions of the statute to give the Justices jurisdiction and authorize them to act. This appears to have been the intention of that provision in the tenth section which declares, that this Justices shall "examine the notification and return, and if regular and in due form, may hear," implying that if not regular and in due form, they have no authority to proceed. And such was the decision in the case of Putnam v. Longley—11 Pick. 437.

The case of Agry v. Belts, 3 Fair, 415, decides, that the certificate of the magistrates is conclusive, as to the fact of notice, but not as to the form and regularity of the papers issued. The rule for assessing damages adopted in the case of Winthrop v. Dockendorf, 3 Green, 156 cannot be applied here. In that case the statute was considered, as authorizing a judgment according to equity and good conscience. The statute of 1835, prescribes, in case of forfeiture of the bond, the judgment to be rendered, and leaves the Court no discretionary power. And although the agreed statement of facts authorizes the Court to make up judgment for such sum, as it "may adjudge due in equity and good conscience," it cannot exercise any power thus granted in violation of the provisions of the statute. Judgment for Plaintiff.

At the bottom of the opinion was this direction: "Judgment to be made up by reckoning interest on the debt only from the judgment to the time of the breach of condition of the bond—and after breach, by reckoning twenty-five per cent interest on the debt, costs, and costs of commitment."

A few words of explanation will show to those not conversant with the late practice under the Poor Debtors' Law, the manner and extent of the hardships growing out of the above decision.

The laws of '35 and '36 provide that a debtor, arrested on execution, may give a bond to the creditor conditioned as follows:—that the debtor will pay the debt and costs; or after notice to the creditor, disclose the state of his affairs and take the Poor Debtors' oath; or deliver himself into the custody of the jailer, within six months. If the debtor fail within that time to do one of these three things, the bond is forfeited; and his bondsmen become liable to pay the debt and costs; with twenty five per cent interest in the light of damages.

A great number of debtors, under such bonds, have cited their creditors, disclosed, taken the oath, and thus as they supposed discharged their bondsmen from liability. But, it so happens that instead of applying to the jailer, and, through him, to a justice, for a citation to their creditors, (which the Court decides is the only legal mode of proceeding) they have universally obtained their citation directly from a justice, without the intervention of the jailer. The consequence is that all the proceedings are

void—it is as if no citation had been issued and no disclosure been made—and the bonds in all such cases are forfeited, and bondsmen who were guilty of no neglect in procuring the condition of the bonds to be fulfilled, and who supposed themselves discharged, unexpectedly find that they are holden to pay the debt, costs and damages—amounting in many instances to thousands of dollars.

We are informed that the Court was ignorant of the fact that the practice of citing the creditor without the intervention of the jailer, had generally prevailed; and therefore not at all aware, in pronouncing the decision, of the disastrous result which it must produce.

The immediate fault lies between the Bar and the Court. The gentlemen of the Bar, almost without exception, in all parts of the State, have advised the mode of citation pursued by debtors, as legal and still contend that it is so. The Court has decided another mode to be the only legal mode. We do not undertake to say which construction is right, but the Court has decided which is law.

An attempt will be made, we understand, to obtain a review of the above decision, with the hope of having it reversed. Whether the attempt will be successful remains to be seen.

The remarkable discrepancy between the Court and the Bar, in their respective constructions of the law, would seem to indicate a want of perspicuity in its provisions; and the first paragraph of the decision is to this effect. We believe the law of 1836 was drafted by a distinguished lawyer, Hon. John Holmes, but our recollections on the subject are not very distinct.

Augusta, Aug.

Congressional Proceedings.

Mr Atherton's resolutions upon Slavery were on Wednesday Dec. 12th, taken up, and after some discussion, adopted by the House. The resolutions as now passed are as follows:—

Resolved, That this Government is clothed with powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy.

Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to effect the institution of slavery in the several states, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their several limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subjects of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, as a means or with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several states is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the states affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this confederacy.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the states or another, with a view of abolishing the one or promoting the other.

Resolved, therefore, that all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the constitutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution proposition, or paper touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without printing, reading, debate or reference.

Senate.—The Senate was occupied principally today by a discussion on the subject of the postponement of the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States. Mr Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to postpone the payment of the money, until the further action of Congress, and Mr Clay of Kentucky, after some remarks, moved to amend the bill by making the postponement until the first of January, 1840. An animated debate then ensued, in which the motion was supported by Messrs Clay of Kentucky, Preston, Talhodge and Rives, and opposed by Messrs Wright, Benton, Calhoun, Niles and Brown; after which, on motion by Mr Preston the whole subject was postponed until the next meeting of the Senate. As usual, several petitions were presented, and various bills reported by the standing committee.

Mr Wright gave notice he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters.

The Hon. Thomas H. Williams, appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, Senator from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Mr Trotter, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The following is the vote of the Maine Delegation in Congress on Mr Atherton's resolutions.

The first resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, Mr Evans throwing the only negative vote from this State.

On the second resolution, which was—
Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against

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affect the institution of slavery in the several
States and their several rights.

The vote of our Delegation stood as follows:
Yeas—Anderson, Fairfield, Parris,
Noyes—Dovee, Evans, Noyes, Smith, Rob-
inson.

On the first branch of the 3d resolution, viz:
"Resolved, That Congress has no right to
do that indirectly which it cannot do directly."
The vote was—
Yeas—Anderson, Dovee, Fairfield, Noyes,
Parris.

Noyes—Evans.
On the 2d branch of the same resolution
which declares—

"That the agitation of the subject of slavery
in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories
as a means or with a view of disturbing or over-
throwing that institution in the several States,
is against the true spirit and meaning of the
Constitution, an infringement of the rights of
the States affected, and a breach of the public
faith on which they entered into this confeder-
acy."

The following was the vote:—
Yeas—Anderson, Dovee, Fairfield, Parris,
Noyes—Evans, Noyes, Robinson.

On the 1st division of the 4th resolution,
resolving—
"That the Constitution rests on the broad
principle of equality among the members of this
Confederacy."

The following was the vote from this State—
Yeas—Anderson, Dovee, Fairfield, Noyes,
Parris.

Noyes—Evans, Robinson.

The 2d branch declaring
"That Congress, in the exercise of its ac-
knowledged powers, has no right to discrimi-
nate between the institutions of one portion of
the States and another, with a view of abol-
ishing the one and promoting the other."

was passed with the following vote from
Maine—
Yeas—Anderson, Dovee, Fairfield, Parris,
Noyes—Evans, Robinson, Smith.

The first branch of the 5th resolution, declar-
ing—

"That all attempts on the part of Congress
to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia
or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal
of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate
between the institutions of one portion of the
confederacy and another, with the views afore-
said, are in violation of the Constitution, destruc-
tive of the fundamental principle on which
the Union of these States rests and beyond the
jurisdiction of Congress."

received the following votes—
Yeas—Anderson, Fairfield, Parris,
Noyes—Evans, Robinson, Noyes.

On the second branch providing—

"That every petition, memorial, resolution,
proposition, or paper, touching or relating in
any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery
as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on
the presentation thereof, without any further
action thereon, be laid upon the table, without
being debated, printed, or referred."

the following was the yeas and nays from this
State—
Yeas—Anderson, Fairfield, Parris,
Noyes—Dovee, Evans, Robinson, Noyes.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence was received at New Orleans,
on the 7th, by the French steamer, Meteor, in
60 hours from St Croix, that the castle of San
Juan de Uluia was taken by the French fleet,
after a bombardment of three hours, with a loss
of only four men by the blocking squadron, and
from four to five hundred Mexicans.

A messenger came in the Meteor, and hur-
ried to Washington, being the bearer of impor-
tant despatches. "Three frigates, four sloops of
war and four bomb ketches, silenced 160 pieces
of Mexican artillery, in less than four hours, and
killed and wounded six hundred men of the
Mexican garrison."

The Mexicans capitulated, and were allowed
to retire; the fortress was immediately occu-
pied by the French. The Mexican army near
Vera Cruz was five thousand strong, but as the
town was commanded by the castle, the officers
did not think themselves able to hold it; but
one thousand Mexicans were allowed to remain,
to preserve order.

The Prince de Joinville commanded the sloop
of war Creole, and behaved very gallantly. It
was through the blockade would be raised by
the French. Negotiations for a peace had com-
menced.

The Messenger despatched to Washington,
was the captain of the Meteor. He has arrived
there, and reports that, in the action, which was
continued two hours and a half, eight thousand
balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were
thrown into the fortress. On the French side
five men were killed, one of whom was a mid-
shipman, and thirty three wounded, two of
whom were officers. The Mexicans suffered
immensely. The captain of the Meteor, gives
a touching description of the carnage. The
shore was covered with the dead and the dying,
and the piteous cries of the latter were heard
amid all the din and tumult of the battle. The
bombs were thrown immediately on the Mexi-
can magazines. Three of them exploded with
so much violence, that the decks of several
of the French vessels at the distance of more
than a mile were strewn with their fragments.
The Cavallero, one of the strongest towers of
the fort, exploded about five o'clock, P. M.—
The portions of the fort, demolished by the
frigates were in a most deplorable condition,
the embrasures being entirely dismounted and
battered to pieces. The above attack was
made on the 27th November,

CONCORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, December 29, 1838.

We have hitherto forbore any comments on the pro-
ceedings of the federal party in the Legislature of Pen-
sylvania, trusting that public opinion would soon restore
the majesty of the laws and the rights of the people.
A parallel cannot be found in the annals of our country's
history, for this high handed outrage. Some of the par-
ticulars we gave in our last paper, and further notice of
the affair will be found in the present number. The
calling out of the military seems like an attempt on the
part of the present federal Governor to retain by force
that power which the people at the ballot boxes refused
to his party. When threats were thrown out by some
of the federal papers some months since, that the federal
members from Philadelphia, Congress, would use force
to maintain the certificate of the majority of the voters,
we considered it a mere idle threat, resulting from the
inarticulate nature of the federal party, and that it
could be found foolish enough to carry such a plan
into execution. It is admitted that the federal mem-
bers want about six hundred votes of an election, and that
the certificate under which they obtain their seats is from
a minority of the electors. If, under these circum-
stances, such an outrage upon the right of suffrage and
the expressed will of the people could be perpetrated,
then peace and government are at an end. We take
pleasure in acknowledging that some of the federal pa-
pers have honesty enough to speak of this affair in the
terms which it deserves, and denounce in no very ac-
cused terms the conduct of their political friends there.
We regret that we have not noticed any such language
of candor in this State. These things will work to-
gether for good. Unprincipled and violence will not meet
the approbation of the people, and the cause of democracy
will be strengthened by the misconduct of its opponents.

CONGRESS. The proceedings of Congress, so far as
they have reached us, have not been of much interest.
Mr. Altherton's resolutions, which we publish, have ap-
peared, although their passage occasioned much excitement.
So long as the question of Slavery can be turned into a
political account, we must expect excitement and discus-
sion on the subject. We doubt the honesty of many of
those who are most forward in this matter. We fear
that they have more sympathy for their party than for
the slave, and that the overthrow of the present admin-
istration would cause them more satisfaction than the
abolition of slavery. Had the President avowed himself
an abolitionist, he would not thereby have gained the
support of those who are now most loyal on this subject.
This question can never be peaceably settled, nor the con-
dition of the slaves materially better, so long as it is
made a party affair.

A motto for the Legislature of Maine for 1839.

1st. Industry, frugality and economy.
2dly. In assisting the Governor and Council in the
appointment of officers, let this be your motto, let
you appoint men of honor, truth, and honesty. 3dly, to ap-
point men of ability to do the duties of their office.
The republican have got the rule this year and if they
do not convince the people that they are their friends,
they will soon lose their power.
He is not a republican who is one in name and not in
nature; but he is a republican who seeks the public
good above his own private interest.

JAMES HOOPER.

[The above remarks are from one whose age and in-
firmities have placed beyond the reach of ambition or
self interest—of one who still retains the democratic prin-
ciple he has always cherished and practised. His desire
for the welfare of the country and for the triumph of
democratic principles, is as warm within him as in his
younger days. All will acknowledge the justice and
propriety of the advice, and well would it be for the
cause of democracy if all would practice it. Ed.]

To Editor R. Warren, one of the Editors of the Eastern Baptist.

Sir,—I have been a reader of the Eastern
Baptist from the beginning and I have read many
good pieces in it. I find many things in it
now which I do not like; one is Abolitionism.
You are for sending a host of petitions to Con-
gress to abolish slavery. If you were to send
ten thousand to Congress with ten thousand
signers to each, it would do no good; because
it is of no use to petition Congress to do that
which they have no power to do. Congress
has no more power to abolish slavery than they
have to say that a son shall not serve his father
until he is twenty-one years old. If you had
read President Wayland's remarks upon this
subject, and published them in your paper, you
would have done honor to yourselves and good
to the public. What Wayland wrote on this
subject I know to be facts, and for one I am
satisfied with his ideas on the subject of slavery.

The two "S's" and "N." are so full of them-
selves, that they run over on every occasion.
The two "S's" are riding through the State of
Maine as though one was the Bishop of Dur-
ham and the other the Bishop of Canterbury,
making such remarks as they think proper, but
they may consider that other people will make
such remarks upon them as they think proper.
They must not think, that because they are
Editors of a little paper, that they know more
than every body else. I wish they would com-
pare their travels with the travels of the Apostles
of our Lord Jesus Christ, written in the
Acts of the Apostles, and see the disparity.

Mr. N. is a lame man, and he would do well
to lower himself down seventy-five per cent
from his present stand.

Abolitionism and Peace Societies are blocks
to put under the federal lever to overturn our
republican administration. As to Slavery, the
Slave holders can individually liberate their
slaves if they will, but they will not be gulled
into it by abolition Societies. The measures
which you pursue in your paper, instead of ac-
complishing will defeat the very object you wish
to accomplish. As to slavery, I wish there
never had been a negro brought into America,
but since they are here, they are perhaps as
well off as they can be, admitting their masters
use them well. As to Slavery, God told Abra-
ham to circumcise all the males of his house
even those that were bought with his money.
God did not reprove Abraham for buying ser-
vants with his money nor tell him to liberate
them. Abraham had 300 men in his family
able to go to war. When Philemon's servant
ran away from him, after he was convicted by

Paul's preaching. Paul immediately sent him
home to his master. The Apostle of Christ
exhorted servants to be obedient to their own
masters, not only to the good and gentle but
also to the froward.

Mr. N. has made long speeches on forming
a Peace Society. There are but two classes
of men in the world (in a spiritual sense) the
one are believers, and the other unbelievers, or
the church of God are called with an holy calling,
not according to their works but according to
God's purpose and grace which was given to
them in Christ Jesus before the world began,
and are baptized according to God's word.
Any other society separate from this is not
an arm of God's word, either by precept, ex-
ample or inference. When the soldiers asked
John the Baptist what they should do, he told
them to do violence to no man, and to be con-
tent with their wages.

Our Lord Jesus Christ has told us that there
shall be wars and rumors of wars, nation shall
rise against nation and Kingdom against King-
dom, and that there shall be earthquakes, fam-
ine and pestilence, and the Scriptures must be
fulfilled. When Christ told Peter, that he must
go to Jerusalem and be crucified and rise again
the third day, Peter said he would not leave
him, it shall never be done unto thee. Jesus
said unto him, get thee behind me Satan, for
thou savorest not the things that be of God, but
the things that be of men. If our Lord was on
earth in person now I believe he would say to
N. that he did not Peter. Christ says again.
Know ye not that I could pray to my father and
he would send me more than twelve legions of
angels. How then could the Scriptures be ful-
filled that thus it must be. There never will
be a universal peace on earth until the Angel
of God comes down from Heaven with a great
cloud and says hold of the great
dragon called the Devil and Satan and binds
him and casts him into the bottomless pit and
sets a seal upon him that he shall deceive
nations no more until the thousand years ex-
pire. IF N. can bind the devil he can accomplish his
object. So long as the devil goes about as a
roaring lion seeking whom he may devour there
will not be peace among the nations of the earth,
and it is very difficult to keep peace long in the
Church of God on earth. If a band of robbers
should smother themselves in the vicinity of N.
and should sally out in the night and take N's
horse, and cow, and pig, N. is at the head of a
peace society. He tells them that they must
not destroy these robbers; but Cesar says
these robbers infest the country—no man is safe
in his house—no man's property is safe. He
immediately commands one of his officers to
collect a sufficient number of men and imme-
diately to kill or take them and bring them to
justice that the public may have security. But
N. tells them that they must not obey Cesar,
for he has taken great pains to get up a Peace
Society. Cesar tells his men to take N. and
treat him as a robber, for siding with robbers.
Who would condemn Cesar of pity N? Two
things ought to be understood by all Christians.
Firstly, the church of God is to be governed
by Christ and his word only. Secondly, every
christian as a citizen is bound to obey Cesar
according to the word of God. I by the grace
of God preached the Gospel about 30 years be-
fore there was a religious Newspaper published;
and the church of God was more pure in doc-
trine and more holy in practice than they are
at the present day. There are so many Societies
and religious Newspapers that the Church of
God is lost in the vortex of confusion. But
amidst all the political and religious confusion,
the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, Alleluia
Amen. I have this for my comfort, God is too
wise to err, too good to do wrong and too pow-
erful to fail in any of his undertakings. His
cause shall stand and he will do all his pleasure.
It is an easy thing to know by straws and
feathers which way the wind blows, and judg-
ing by this rule, your paper is a fed.

JAMES HOOPER.
Paris, 1838.

FROM HARRISBURG.
We are, it is probable, to have peace in
Harrisburg now, three whig members of the
House, from the county of Luzerne, Messrs.
Butler and Surdavan, and from Union Coun-
ty, Montelius, having taken the oath of office in
the House organized under Mr Hopkins, (Dem.)
as Speaker.

Mr Butler stated his reasons for this step in
an address to the House, and Mr Montelius in
a letter to his constituents. They say that in
justice if not in form, the Democratic members
for Philadelphia county are elected.

N. Y. Express.

CANADA.

In Lower Canada the proceedings by court
martial are in danger of being nullified as irreg-
ular, and unauthorized. The Judges were to
give their opinion on this matter, on Thursday.

In Upper Canada a "wholesale system of
punishment" is practised.
A letter in the National Intelligencer, from
Detroit, dated the 6th, states that nine of the
prisoners taken by the Canadians had already
been tried, condemned and shot; the court
martial was still sitting, and it was supposed all
would be shot. This does not agree with the
statement in the Detroit Advertiser of the 8th,
that the prisoners had been sent to Amherst-
burgh.

Gen. Theller has found bail of \$6000.—Bill
Johnson, in a letter to the editor of the Albany
Evening Journal, denies having in any way
advised the affair of Prescott.

A Good Wife.—Louis IV said that his
Queen never gave him pain but when she died.

Pretty well for one year.—The Advertiser
says that the debt of the State at the close of
1837, was \$414,000, and will be increased by
raises already in operation, to one million of
dollars, at the end of the next session of the
Legislature—thus exhibiting an accumulation
of \$500,000 debt, since the Federalists came
into power. Truly, it was time to stop.

The Cincinnati Mirror says that a man who
was hung lately in a neighboring State for bur-
glary and murder, confessed under the gallows
that his career of crime began by stopping a
newspaper without paying for it.

The President's Message was conveyed from
Washington to Philadelphia, a distance of 136
miles, in four hours and forty-nine minutes in-
cluding all delays.

POTATOES IN MAINE.

"It is an ill wind that blows no body no good";
says the old saw, and the good people of Maine
appear to be realizing its truth.

The potato crop in that state is good, and
an active exportation is now going on from the
Penobscot and Kennebec, of this root, to these
parts of the eastern and middle states, that had
their potatoes destroyed by the hot dry weather
of the past summer. It is estimated that the
farmers on the Kennebec alone will receive
300,000 dollars for potatoes; the price at the
last advices being 40 cents, the potatoes deliv-
ered at the river.

In this state there has been a very great in-
equality in the quantity and quality of this im-
portant crop. While in some sections there has
been a better crop in every respect, Maine and
Nova Scotia have the credit of producing the
best potatoes grown on this continent; a strong
proof that a cool and moist atmosphere is favor-
able to the perfection of this root, a fact that
receives corroboration from the excellence
they attain in the climate of Ireland. In an
agricultural point of view, Maine is highly fa-
vored the present year. She has grown the great-
est crop of wheat by far, ever grown in that
section of the Union; her corn crop is as good
as could be expected; and the potato crop is
first rate. The geological survey of the state
has developed resources for the benefit of her
farmers, of which they were before ignorant;
the bounty on wheat has induced many to for-
sake the precarious business of lumbering for
raising bread, and the result is most happy.
Success we say to the agriculture of Maine.
Genesee Farmer.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 27th of November, by the Rev. Mr.
Converse, Major Abraham Van Buren, (eldest son of the
President of the United States), to Miss Sarah Angelica
Singleton, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton,
at her father's house, in Sumpter District, S. Carolina.

JOHN GOODENOW,

Attorney at Law,
ANDOVER, OXFORD ST. WY., MAINE.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-
resident proprietors of the following described lands,
situated in said town of Woodstock, in the County
of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills
committed to the collector for the year 1837.

	No.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown East part,	10	60	20	25
do do	11	100	43	40
do do	13	50	35	30
do do	19	100	75	83
do do	24	100	10	11
do do	25	100	17	19
do do	45	100	10	11
do do	54	100	10	11
Undivided half,	66	50	25	25
do do	70	100	35	38
do do	74	100	50	55
do do	75	50	25	28
do do	76	100	60	66
do do	82	100	50	55
do do	83	100	25	28
do do	85	100	20	22
do do	86	100	40	44
do do	88	50	17	19
do do	90	100	50	55
do do	104	100	35	38
do do	105	100	15	17
do do	107	100	10	11
do do	111	100	20	22
do do	113	100	45	50
do do	118	100	30	33
do do	119	100	35	38
do do	120	50	25	28
do do	121	50	25	28
West part of Woodstock,	14	100	42	46
Delinquent highway tax in the east part of Wood-				
stock, for the year 1836.	107	100	10	21
Unknown,	83	100	40	84
do do	82	100	50	105
do do	54	100	10	21
do do	78	100	70	147
do do	45	100	10	11
do do	75	50	25	621
Undivided half,	24	100	10	21
do do	73	100	50	105

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges
shall be paid to the collector on or before the 10th
day of March next, so much of said lands as shall be ne-
cessary to pay the same, will be sold at public vendue
on said sixteenth day of March, at 10 o'clock in the fore-
noon, at the store of Wolcott Kinsey in said Wood-
stock. JOHN RICKNELL, Collector.

Woodstock, Dec. 4, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Ven-
due at Crocker & Shaw's Store on Paris Hill, on
Saturday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1839, at
two o'clock P. M. all the right which JACOB JACKSON
has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives,
commonly called the Gray place—being the same pre-
mises which said Jackson mortgaged to Abner Andrews
by deed dated Nov. 24, 1831—recorded in the Oxford
Registry of deeds, Vol. 36, p. 523; mortgaged also by
said Jackson to Timothy J. Carter by deed dated Au-
gust 14th, 1837, recorded in said Registry, Vol. 50, p.
53—both of which deeds, reference is hereby had for a more
particular description of the premises. Also taken and
will be sold as aforesaid, all the right which said Jack-
son has in equity to redeem the premises on Paris Hill,
which are particularly described in his deed of mortgage
to Alexander Mellen dated Feb. 26, 1834, and recorded in
said Registry, Vol. 42, p. 34, to which reference is here-
by had.

ISAIAH WHITEMORE, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Ven-
due at the Inn of Col. Samuel Merrill in Dix-
field in said County, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day
of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the
right in equity of redemption which William Bradley
has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives
in said County, containing about one hundred and
eighty acres more or less, being the same farm
which said Bradley conveyed to Aaron Stevens by
deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking
back a bond of said Stevens, and all the right in equity of
redemption which said Bradley has in and to said farm on
the 20th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was
attached upon the original writ. Also, all the right in
equity of redemption which said Bradley has in and to
the Lot numbered eleven and twelve in the tenth Range
of lots in Roxbury in said County, and Lot numbered
thirteen in the twelfth Range of lots in said Roxbury,
containing three hundred and fifty acres more or less,
being the same premises which said Bradley conveyed
to said Aaron Stevens by deed on the twenty-fifth
day of February, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of said
Stevens, and all the right in equity of redemption which
said Bradley has in and to said premises on the 20th
day of June, A. D. 1837, when the attachment was made
upon the original writ.

J. B. MERRILL, Deputy Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for
the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue,
in the dwelling house of Jacob Ludden late of Canaan,
in said County, deceased, on the last Saturday of Janu-
ary next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the
real estate of said Jacob Ludden, deceased, as will
produce the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars for
the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, and
incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the deceased's interest in his
homestead, where he last resided, in Canton in said
County of Oxford, subject to the incumbrance of a mor-
gage to William Vance, Esq. to secure the payment of
one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and also the
widow's claim of dower thereon.

Likewise the deceased's interest in a certain lot of
land in said Canton, being No. 6, in the 17th Range, be-
longing the same devised to him by Ezekiel Richardson, Esq.
deceased, with the reservation of the widow's dower thereon.
Further particulars and terms made known at the time
of sale.

LEVI LUDDEN, Administrator.

Dec. 10, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Ven-
due at the Inn of Col. Samuel Merrill in Dix-
field in said County, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day
of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the
right in equity of redemption which William Bradley
has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives
in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty
acres more or less, being the same farm which said Brad-
ley conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth
day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of said
Stevens, and all the right in equity of redemption which
said Bradley has in and to said farm on the 20th
day of June, A. D. 1837, when the attachment was made
upon the original writ. Also, all the right in equity of
redemption which said Bradley has in and to said farm on
the 20th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the attachment was made
upon the original writ.

J. B. MERRILL, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Ven-
due at the Inn of Elisha Walker in Mexico, in said
County, on Thursday, the 24th day of January next,
at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity of
redemption which William Bradley has in and to the
homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said
County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres,
more or less, being the same farm which said Brad-
ley conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth
day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of
said Stevens, and all the right in equity of redemption
which said Bradley has in and to said farm on the 19th
day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached
upon the original writ.

J. B. MERRILL, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Ven-
due on Monday the 25th day of January next,
at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Charles
A. Kimball & Co. in Rumford in said County of Oxford,
all right, title, and interest which Joseph's Estate has
in a place called Number Five, first Range, in the town
on which he now lives, situate in said Number Five,
first Range in said County.

E. BEN T. GODDARD, Deputy Sheriff.

Dec. 10, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—
TAKEN on Execution and will be

